FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 5, 1855. [NO. 1970.]

AN ACT
TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

Be it enacted &c., That the Act passed [illegible] 1833 and '34, entitled "an Act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear," and all other Acts subsequently passed relating to the management, direction and affairs of said Bank, be and the same are hereby continued in force until the first day of January 1880, except so far as the same may be hereby altered, amended and repealed.

2. That there shall be added to the Capital Stock of said Bank five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and it shall be the duty of the President and Directors forthwith to cause books to be opened to receive subscriptions for said additional shares, under such rules and regulations as the President and Directors shall prescribe.

3. That if upon the opening of such books a greater number than five thousand shares shall be subscribed, the President and Directors of said Bank shall reduce such subscriptions, according to a scale to be by them established for that purpose; but in making such reduction such subscribers as are not now stockholders in said Bank shall in all cases be preferred, and entitled to retain the shares respectively subscribed for by them before any one of the present stockholders in said Bank shall be permitted to retain any share or shares subscribed for by him or her.

4. That the said books shall be opened for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be kept open for subscribers, under the direction of one or more commissioners appointed by the President and Directors of said Bank, in the following places, viz: in the city of Raleigh, and in the towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, Salem, Lexington, Concord, Charlotte, Asheville, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Morganton, Wilkesboro', Ashborough, Milton, Pittsborough, Carthage, Williamsborough, Rockingham, Goldsborough, Tarboro', Elizabeth City, Windsor, Washington, Plymouth, Murfreesborough, Halifax, Warrenton and Oxford; and should such five thousand shares not be subscribed for within the said sixty days, it shall be lawful for the said President and Directors from time to time to re-open the books of subscription at the said places for the residue.

5. That the State of North Carolina shall be entitled to subscribe for one third or any less number of the said five thousand shares, should the General Assembly during its present session so direct and provide for; and any such subscription on the part of the State shall not be scaled or reduced.

6. That the number of Directors in said Bank which the State shall appoint, shall always be in the same relative ratio to the number of Directors which the other stockholders shall appoint, as the stock held by the State bears to the stock held by other stockholders; and in ascertaining such relative number, should there be fractions of stock, the State or the other stockholders, whichever may have the largest fraction, shall be entitled to the Director; and if the fraction be equal the State shall appoint the Director; and the meetings of the stockholders the votes of the State shall be in the same ratio compared with the whole of the votes of the other stockholders present or represented at such meeting as is the stock held by the State compared with the stock held by such other stockholders.

7. That all property and estate held by the stockholders in the present Bank, over and beyond the amount of their shares, reckoning one hundred dollars to each share, shall be for their use and benefit, in the ratio of the number of their respective shares; and such excess may be withdrawn from the corporation and divided among them in that ratio; but if such excess over and beyond the shares of the present stockholders in said Bank be retained in whole or in part by said Bank, after its capital stock shall have been increased as is before provided for, the holders of such increased capital stock shall contribute to said Bank *pro rata* according to the number of such shares held by them respectively, such sums of money as may be ascertained (as is hereinafter provided for) to be a fair and proper equivalent for their interest in such excess.

8. That the value of the property and estate held by the stockholders in the present Bank over and beyond the amount of their shares, shall be ascertained by a committee of three persons who shall then be stockholders of said Bank, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, one by the stockholders of the present Bank, and the remaining one by the holders of the stock constituting said increased capital in said Bank; or the same may be ascertained in such other manner as may be agreed upon by a majority of the present stockholders of said Bank and by a majority of the holders of such increased capital stock, who may respectively be present or represented at any meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose.

9. That the lands, tenements and hereditaments which the corporation may acquire and hold, shall be only such as shall be required for its accommodation, for the transaction of its business, and for the accommodation of its officers, agents or servants, and such as have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of security or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of ordinary banking business, or purchased at sales upon judgments, or decrees rendered in favour of the bank.

10. That the total amount of notes in circulation which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of its capital stock actually paid in.

11. That each share owned by individuals shall be subject to an annual tax of thirty cents, which shall be reserved out of the profits of individual stock as they accrue, by the Cashier of the principal Bank, and paid to the public Treasurer on or before the first day of October in each and every year; which tax may be increased at any time not exceeding one dollar for each and every share as the Legislature may direct, and the exigency of the State requires in equalizing taxation; provided, that the tax in this case shall not be greater than that imposed on shares in such other banks as may be chartered at this or some other succeeding General Assembly; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrain any future General Assembly from taxing dividends belonging to individuals or corporations, said tax not to exceed that which may be imposed on interest received for money loaned.

12. That no dividend of profits on the additional stock by this act authorized shall be declared until the time of declaring the first dividend which may be declared next after the last payment on such additional stock, and then only on such shares as shall have been wholly paid in.

13. That nothing in this act contained, or in any of the acts in reference to said Bank, shall be so construed as to exempt the real estate belonging to said Bank from taxation.

14. That in case of the insolvency of the said Bank, the stockholders shall be liable to creditors, according to the shares of stock then held by them, in double the amount of their respective shares of stock in said Bank.

15. That if any officer, agent or servant of said Bank, with intent to defraud said Bank, or with intent to defraud any person whatever, shall make any false entry upon the books of said Bank, or upon any bill, bond, note, or other security for the payment of money belonging to said Bank or in the custody of said Bank, such persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court of Law shall be punished by fine and imprisonment and putting into the Pillory, all or either of them at the discretion of the court.

16. That there shall be annual meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank held in the town of Wilmington, at such time as said stockholders shall from time to time designate.

17. That whenever the said Bank hath any demands upon any person or corporation, it shall be lawful for said person or corporation to pay and discharge such demand in the notes of said bank without regard to the place where the same may be payable and demandable, and the tender of such notes in payment or discharge of any such demand, or any part thereof, shall be good and available in law.

18. That no bill, certificate of deposit, or promissory note, shall be issued or reissued by the corporation for a less sum than Five Dollars, nor shall said Bank pay out the notes or bills of any other Bank of a less denomination than Five Dollars, unless it is in settlement with such Bank.

19. That it shall be the duty of the President of the Bank, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to transmit to the Public Treasurer a full and correct statement of the condition of the Bank, showing the amount of Capital, notes in circulation, and from what places issued, debts due to other banks and what banks, and all other particulars necessary to show the debit side of the account; also the amount of specie on hand, debts due from other banks and what banks, real estate, the amount of notes on bonds discounted and of bills of exchange, showing in one item the amount due from directors, and in another the amount due from the stockholders, but in no case designating the names of the debtors, and all other particulars necessary to show the true condition of the credit side of the account; which statement, together with a statement of the dividends which shall accrue from time to time upon the stock of the Bank, the public treasurer shall lay before the General Assembly.

20. That any committee appointed by the Legislature for that purpose may at any time inspect the Books and examine into and report the proceedings of the corporation.

21. That the President of said Bank shall give notice to the Governor of this State of the acceptance by the stockholders of this charter as amended, at such time before the first day of June next as the stockholders may prescribe.

22. That the President and Directors and other officers of the Bank, be and they are hereby prohibited from representing as proxies any other stock than they may severally own.

23. That the additional subscriptions authorized by this charter shall be paid in gold and silver or notes of specie paying Banks of other States.

24. That no director or other officer of the said Bank shall directly or indirectly receive any compensation for any agency in negotiating any business with the Bank or its agencies, in procuring discounts, renewing notes, or receiving moneys for individuals or notes discounted, and any such director or other officer thus receiving compensation shall be removed from office, and disqualified from thereafter holding any office in said Bank or any of its agencies.

25. That no officer or director of said Bank or any of its branches shall at any time receive any gift, gratuities, or reward, from any person or persons obtaining any discount or other accommodation from said Bank or any of its branches, on account of said discount or accommodation, and no officer or director of said Bank or any of its branches shall at any time purchase any bill or note with his own private funds and afterwards place the same in Bank as the property of or to the use of said Bank; and all persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court trying the same, provided that said offence shall be cognizable and triable only in the Superior Courts of law of this State.

(Signed, &c.)

SUPREME COURT.

The following closing opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Pilkington v Cotten, in equity, from Chatham, directing a reference. Also, in Morris v Hayes, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hagler vs. Furr, in equity from Cabarrus.

By PEARSON, J. In Currie v Worthy from Moore, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Beggarly v Turner, in equity, from Iredell, dismissing the bill. Also, in Kiser v Kiser, in equity, from Forsythe. Also, in Burton *ex vel*, Reeves, from Madison, affirming the decree dismissing the information.

By BATTLE, J. In Hurdle v Outlaw, in equity from Alamance, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Caleb Sanderlin vs. Alford, from Camden, judgment for defendant. Also, in Flanner v Moore, from Craven, reversing the judgment. Also, in Clement v Ryon *et al*, from Davidson, in equity, decree reversed, exceptions overruled, report confirmed and decree accordingly. Also in Johnson v Arnold, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.

James Litchford, Esq., has been appointed Marshal of the Court, *vice* Col. John T. C. Watt, deceased.—*Ral. Star.*

"Colonel Benton is in a spasm on account of the almost certain defeat of his favorite project of railroad to the Pacific. On this subject he was to-day heard to remark, 'The Pacific Railroad, sir, is defunct, (from *defungo* to get rid of,') yes, sir, defunct in the abstract! Congress has killed it, sir—killed it! They are the most stultified body in the world, sir—yes, sir, (from *stultus*, a fool, sir,) all of them, sir, except myself, solitary and alone, sir! If I had my way with them, sir, I would expunge their names from the rolls of the House, (from *expungo*, to blot out,)—yes, sir, every mother's son of them, sir!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1855.

THE ACT TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—Having procured an official copy of this act of the late General Assembly, we insert it today, for the benefit of the many stockholders in this place and vicinity, and indeed of the public generally, for the public is interested, as well as the stockholders, in the existence and non-existence of the bank.

We know not how it may strike the stockholders generally, but our own impression is, that the stockholders ought not to accept the re-charter.

The terms prescribed are decidedly different from those of the present bank, and materially less favorable. But besides that, there is about the act an apparent disposition to make the stockholders feel the power of the Legislature, as if a supplicant for a great boon were bending at the feet of a tyrant, who only does not spurn him because he can make money out of him, and at the same time gain credit for exceeding liberality and good sense in granting the favor asked—a favor, by the way, as great to the donor as to the donee—to the public as to the stockholders.

The provisions which are unfavorable are,—

1st. The tax now paid on stock is 25 cents on each share of individual stock, (amounting in all to near $2,500 a year,) which is paid out of the common fund of the bank. The tax imposed by the new act is 30 cents per share, to be paid out of the dividends to individuals only. As the State owns more than one-third of the stock, which now pays its proportion of the tax on individual stock, the change by which the whole tax will come out of individual dividends would make the new tax equal to 45 cents, as compared with the present. But the act reserves to the Legislature the right at any time to increase the tax to $1 a share, still to come out of the individuals' dividends, and therefore equal to $1 50 per share, as compared with the present tax. But besides this, all the dividends of individuals will be taxed, by the Revenue act, if the new charter be accepted, 3 per cent. more, which will be 18 cents per share if the dividends average 6 per cent. per annum. Now as all the banks existing in the State in 1833, proceeded to wind up under a tax of $1 a share, paid too out of the common fund, we think it is scarcely to be expected that the still heavier tax now to be imposed can be paid without rendering the stock less productive than it should be. If, since 1835, the bank has paid but an average of 6½ per cent., with a tax of only ½ per ct., why should it hope to pay even six per cent. with a tax of more than 1 per cent.? Let us not be told that the tax is only 30 cents on the share: A right to increase it to $1 is expressly reserved; and does any one suppose that the next Legislature will pass by without exacting the tax? It is a matter of course. And it seems to us that it would have been more straight-forward to have levied the tax now, instead of at the next session.

2d. Next in importance is the prohibition against issuing notes under $5. This prohibition is against public sentiment, and would work a serious inconvenience to the community, as well as loss to the bank, from the restriction of its circulation. It is forbidden even to pay out a note under $5 issued by any other banks, (many of which it will be obliged to receive in the course of its business,) except in settlements with those banks. The bank will therefore be obliged to send a messenger to Elizabeth city, to Milton, to Wadesborough, to Charlotte, and wherever a bank is located that has now the privilege of issuing small notes, for the purpose of returning and getting for them something which it can pay out. And this process will have to be continued for the next twenty years, till the charters of those local banks expire.

3d. The bank and its branches are required to take in payments from other banks and from individuals the notes of the Cape Fear bank, no matter where issued or payable. This is now always done in payments from individuals. Therefore the object of the provision is evidently to benefit the local banks which have no branches, and in that it will work a great wrong, and enable the local banks to harass the banks which have branches, and by a combination to cripple them, or even to oblige a branch at a remote point to redeem its entire circulation, for the benefit of other banks and to the injury of the public, or perhaps even to suspend specie payments. The law is even more objectionable than the bill introduced in the Legislature two years ago, which required the bank called on, first to deliver over all the notes it held of the issue of the creditor bank, and then gave it the right to pay the balance in notes issued at other points. This act makes no such requirement, but allows the whole demand to be paid off in the notes of distant branches, leaving the others on hand for which a demand of specie may instantly be made.

4th. The discrimination in favor of persons not now stockholders, over those who now are, is neither just nor very respectful to the old stockholders. A present stockholder, who owns one share, is not permitted to subscribe for one more share, until all non-stockholders are supplied with one or one hundred shares as they may please!

5th. The bank is subjected to the needless trouble of opening books in thirty-three places, in all of which it will have to hunt up commissioners to open books, and to [illegible] said books are kept open 60 days.

6th. The prohibition of the President, Directors, or other officers of the bank from representing, as proxies, any stock but their own. To say nothing of the Irishism of a man's representing his own stock by proxy, this is a degrading as well as an injurious provision. Why should not a stockholder, who cannot himself attend a meeting of stockholders, depute any one, officer or not, in whom he has confidence, to vote for him? And especially, why should he be forbidden to select the very men who are familiar with the interests of the bank, and who are deemed fit to be trusted with its management? The result would be, that the meetings would not be fully attended, perhaps not by a quorum.

7th. The prohibition against the bank clerks acting as agents for the renewal of notes. This practice has never hurt any body, so far as we ever heard. It has no possible bearing on the discount of notes. Its only effect is to eke out the pay of the clerks in the banks; and, that source being taken away, the banks will be under the necessity of increasing salaries, to make it up; for it will not do to let the clerks starve, nor to drive competent ones out of service by cutting off their emoluments.

Such are the objections which strike us, on a hasty perusal of the charter. How far they may influence the stockholders we know not. Should they conclude to reject the charter, no harm will be done, as the bank has still seven years in which to wind up, in which time the Legislature can create other banks to supply the place of this.

We have not included the specie clause as an objection to this act, for the reason that any one wishing to take stock, and having Cape Fear bank notes, can, on application, get gold and silver for them, to pay back in bank. And thus a single $10,000 in gold and silver might be made to pay up the whole $500,000 of new stock. It is of course different with the newly created banks.

P. S. Just as we are going to press, we learn officially that the meeting of Stockholders to determine the question of acceptance or rejection of the amended charter, is to be held at the Banking House in Wilmington on Thursday the 15th inst. It is to be regretted, we think, that so early a day has been fixed on; for it is probable that many of the stockholders will not have seen the act by that time, and cannot therefore know what it is that they are to accept or reject.

The so called NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—A writer in the Wilmington Herald says,—

"It is well ascertained, Mr. Editor, that a large amount of produce is already carried to the two depots immediately west of Raleigh, on its way to market—the writer is informed that not unfrequently 100 barrels of flour per day reaches them—not one barrel of which has reached this place up to the present time."

Not one barrel has yet reached Wilmington! It all goes to Virginia! The *North Carolina* Rail Road, which should be a means of concentrating trade in our own ports, is daily pouring it into Virginia and South Carolina! And still it is dignified with the name of the North Carolina rail road; and has exerted a controlling influence in the late Legislature against a road that would have concentrated trade at our own ports. This same North Carolina road, too, which is thus doing so much for Wilmington, met with a liberal subscription from that place, which always turned a cold shoulder to any road from the West to Fayetteville.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We cannot say precisely what amount of produce is "carried to the two Depots immediately West of Raleigh," or where it finds a market, but we *can* say, that the "Observer" exhibits a very testy disposition in regard to the matter in point. It is not surprising to us that the trade, whatever it may be, West of Raleigh, should for a time pursue its long accustomed channel. Wilmington, owing to the want of such communication as is now afforded by the "North Carolina Railroad," is almost as little known, we regret extremely to say, to the people who send their produce to "the two Depots West of Raleigh," as the *far*-famed Sebastopol. How can they expect, without a decided effort on the part of their people, that trade should pursue a path yet not fully opened?

We should be gratified to open our columns to our Wilmington friends, either by *squares*, rectangles of parallelograms. It would be quite agreeable to see their shipping, with flowing sheets, in our *forms;* and their auction sales for "this day," and "future days," we promise always an *inside* insertion.

We commend the new born zeal of Fayetteville for Wilmington. It is not in our nature to recall unpleasant reminiscences; but we would like to find some ante-date for these affectionate manifestations of regard.—*Raleigh Register.*

We would suggest to the Raleigh Register, that it might possibly find some more fitting pretext for begging for Wilmington advertising, (apparently the object of lugging in this matter,) than misrepresenting this paper as exhibiting a "new born" or any other kind of "zeal" for that town. The time has passed by when Wilmington needed or deserved any such zeal from Fayetteville; and we make no professions of what we do not feel, "that thrift may follow."

The paragraph which the Register quotes as the foundation of this imputation against us, was intended, as it seems to us a man with half an idea in his head might have perceived, as a reminder to Wilmington, of the error it committed in turning its back upon Fayetteville (whose prosperity is Wilmington prosperity,) and assisting to build up a Virginia power in the State, which, whilst it has been of not the slightest benefit to Wilmington, has done it a positive injury by diverting trade from the Cape Fear and by refusing State aid to an enterprise well calculated to increase the trade of both Fayetteville and Wilmington.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Professor Emmons and his Assistant passed through this place yesterday on their way to Robeson and Columbus counties.

"The Carolina Cultivator" is the title of a new Agricultural paper of which we have received the first number. Mr. William D. Cooke, of the Weekly Post, is the publisher.

THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that this large Establishment has passed into the hands of Messrs. J. H. ROBERTS & Co., who have leased it for three years. They are gentlemen of great energy, knowing what ought to be done to make the traveller comfortable, and fully determined to do all that the market will enable them to accomplish that object.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.—Our attention has been called to the following remark of our "occasional correspondent," in the account given by him of the scene between Mr. Speaker Winslow, Senator Biggs, and Mr. Rayner, in the Senate, a few days before the close of the late session:—

"Mr. Rayner, (*a little sensitive* and with a recollection of once having some aspirations for Mr. Badger's place in the U. S. Senate,) with uplifted hands exclaimed, 'shades of our revolutionary ancestors protect us!'"

It is said that injustice is here done to Mr. Rayner, inasmuch as he was not a candidate for the U. S. Senate against Mr. Badger, (for whom he voted,) but in 1852, to fill Mr. Mangum's place. We have not had an opportunity of communicating with our correspondent, and cannot presume to speak for him. We take it for granted, however, that he is as little disposed as we are to do Mr. Rayner any injustice.

MR. CLAY'S DEFEAT.—A controversy now pending in New York between some prominent Whig politicians has led to the publication of many letters relative to their past party services. Among others, we find the following letter written by Mr. Clay to Mr. Seward, soon after the Presidential election in 1844, which will be read with interest by the devoted friends of the great Kentucky Statesman:

ASHLAND, Nov. 20. 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—I duly received the two letters which you did me the favor to address to me; one written immediately after the interview of Mr. Lee, of Maryland, with you, and the other on the 7th inst., after the termination of the Presidential campaign in the State of New York. I feel greatly obliged by your prompt attention to my request communicated through Mr. Lee.

Throughout this whole political campaign, I have never doubted your good intentions, and have been constantly persuaded of your having employed your best exertions.

The sad result of the contest is now known. It is also irreversible, and we are only left to deplore that so good a cause, sustained by so many good men, has been defeated; defeated, too, by a combination of the most extraordinary adverse circumstances that perhaps ever before occurred. But it is now useless and unavailing to speculate upon the causes of the unfortunate issue of the contest. We are also too much under the excitement which it produced, and under depression created by that issue, calmly and deliberately to look through the gloom which hangs over the future. It will be time enough to do that, after the public has recovered from the disappointment which it has just experienced.

As for myself, it would be folly to deny that I feel the severity of the blow most intensely. I feel it for myself, but unless my heart deceives me, I feel it still more for my country and my friends. I had hoped to have been an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to arrest the downward tendency of our Government. I had hoped to have had it in my power to do justice to those able, valuable and virtuous friends who have been so long and cruelly proscribed and persecuted. But it has otherwise been decreed, and my duty now is that of resignation and submission, cherishing the hope that some others, more fortunate than myself, may yet arise to accomplish that which I have not been allowed to effect.

You are in the prime of life, endowed with great ability, and I trust that you will long be spared, in health and prosperity, to render great and good service to our common country.

Such will continue to be the prayer of

Your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

WM. H. SEWARD, Esq.

P. S.—I write by the hand of a son who acts as my amanuensis, upon my dictation. H. C.

"Meeting by Telegraph."— The electric telegraph is truly one of the "institutions" of the age, Besides bearing our thoughts to distant friends. transacting a very large proportion of the mercantile business of our country, it is made of practicable benefit to those who control it. A few evenings since, some business exigency on the Morse line demanded an immediate meeting of the Board of Directors. Ordinarily this is no easy task, as the Directors live "all along" the line from Buffalo to New York, but the question to be decided being one of some importance, a "meeting by telegraph" was ordered. After the line had closed for business—each member of the Board having in the meantime been notified by telegraph—the presiding officer opened the meeting, he living in Utica, and the business to be transacted was sent along the line to each and every member. Votes were taken, motions put, seconded and carried, while the mover was hundreds of miles removed from the party seconding the same; objections were raised, speeches made and responded to, the same as though there had been a convocation of the parties in a twelve by eight room. This is what we call doing business by telegraph to a great purpose.

Albany Express.

An Echo for the Hard Times Heard by our own Special Reporter.—This is not an echo like the celebrated Hibernian one, which responded to the question "How d'ye do?" by answering "Pretty well I thank you!" but 'tis an echo that may be heard just now, not only in Petersburg, but in nearly every city of the United States. Ask this echo, "What remedy is there for the evils and hard times under which we labor?" and it invariably answers "Labor!"—*Pet. Express.*

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "On creditable information we are allowed to state that liquor has been sold of late in the suburbs of Edgefield village in the shape of eggs. The dealer, it appears, had saved a number of egg shells nearly whole, they being only slightly punctured to let out the original contents. Through the same aperture whiskey was introduced and the egg then re-closed, how we are unable to state. Thus renewed in spirits, the eggs went freely at a dollar per dozen."

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The Black Warrior left Havana on the evening of the 15th. The whole Island was in a state of excitement. New militia companies had been formed, it having been reported that another invasion might be soon expected.

Different parts of the Island are declared in a state of blockade, but the civil courts are still in force.

A Good Example.—It is very well for men to be rich when they possess large hearts. General Robert Halsey, of Ithaca, N. Y., has recently been doing a very handsome thing. He requests the tax-gatherer of the town in which he resides, to pass over all cases where taxes have been levied upon individuals who cannot pay them without depriving themselves, or their dependant families, of the necessaries of life, or means of comfortable subsistence, and *present the same to him for payment.*

Real Estate Sale.—At a sale of real estate made recently in the town of Beaufort, N. C., the prices paid far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of every one. Six lots containing about 2 acres, unimproved, brought the aggregate sum of $4,600.

MARRIED,

On the 6th Feb'y, at the residence of Col. F. T. Leak, near Salem, Tippah Co., Miss., by Rev'd B. H. Capers, ROBERT MAYO, Esq., of La Grange, Tenn. to Miss MARGARET L. LOCKE; and CHARLES C. TERRY, of Richmond Co., N. C. to Miss HARRIET M. LEAK.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Feb'y 28.—Str. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for B Rose, J G Cook, R Pierce, J H & J Martine, R & Co, J Lum, F & McRae, D Ochiltree, T L Durham, R W Kinlaw & Co, E J Hale & Son, T J Johnson, Mrs S Lynch, A McLean, A D McLean.

C. F. Line, Feb'y 28.—Str Gov Graham, and boat Alamance in tow, with goods for Conrad & Williams, D Murphy, Island Ford Co, Baldwin & Robins, Martin & Bitting, M L Holmes & Co, J J & R Gilchrist, Beasley & Houston, S S Hinsdale, Murchison, Reid & Co, A A McKethan, W M Farrabee, E Hearne, M Shaw, Jones & Lett, F L Gorrell, E Belo, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, H L Myrover & Co, W Draughon, P Black, J N Smith, J B Walton, Elkin Co, C W Andrews, H B Elliot, T F Prather, D McDonald, W P Henly, M & T Black, J & T Waddill, R Courley, J G & T B Lash, Deep River Co, H M Lash & Co, G W Harris.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24.—Schr Lilly fm N York. 26.—Schrs Mary Isabella fm Bath, Southern Belle fm N York. 27.—Schr Virginia fm Philadelphia, Albion fm Jacksonville. 28.—Schr Laura from Hyde county; Dutch Galliott Marie Adriana fm Philadelphia.

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Land and Residence, 2½ miles south of Fayetteville. There are 228 Acres in the survey, of which 134 acres are pine land well timbered. The balance, 94 acres, is excellent swamp, about one-fourth of which is cleared and ditched.

Another tract, adjoining the above, extending from the Sand Hills east to the Cape Fear River, containing 173 acres, partly Swamp and River Lands.

On the first named tract there is a SAW and GRIST MILL, in perfect order, on a stream which is never affected by drought.

Terms of sale accommodating.

WM. S. MALLETT.

Feb'y 22. 77-3t

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
AND
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 8, 1854. 75-tf

From the Richmond Whig.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

On Friday last, an animated and exciting discussion sprang up in the Senate, during which Seward, Sumner, Wade, Fessenden, Gillette, and Wilson, the Abolition fire-brands of that body, took occasion to make manifest their disunionist purposes and their hatred of the South. It arose upon the consideration of the bill offered by Senator Toucey, of Connecticut, to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States. This bill provides that if a suit be commenced in any State Court, against any officer of the United States, or other person, for any act done under law, or color of law of the United States, the defendant may remove such suit to the United States Court sitting in that circuit, and if there is no circuit in the district, to the Court clothed with Circuit powers.

Mr. Wade, the Freesoil Senator from Ohio, made the first onslaught upon the bill, by declaring that it was designed to again introduce the agitation of slavery into Congress. This declaration, it is evident, was only a trick of Wade to excite agitation himself. For, when did he or those who act with him ever seriously deprecate agitation upon the subject of slavery? A professional agitator—a man whose meat and drink is agitation—rising is his place, and with a grave air, protesting *against* agitation! Was there ever such graceless impudence displayed in the Senate of the United States before? Why, as the whole country knows, agitation is the only business of Wade's life—its one great purpose—the all in all of patriotism and public duty, as this Ohio incendiary is pleased to understand the terms. And yet the hypocrite affects to feel uneasy at the thought of agitation.

Senator Douglas—and we record it to his lasting honor—had the manliness, the independence, and the patriotism, as he has had throughout the whole of the Nebraska controversy, to beard Wade and his confederates to their faces, and tell the cowardly traitors his opinion of them and their motives. He well said that the Ohio Senator's passion was not against the bill under consideration but against the constitution of the country—that he himself went for the law because the Senator from Ohio did not—and for the sake of putting down rebellion and preventing anarchy. Mr. Douglas proceeded at greater length, and boldly declared his readiness to meet Wade as a Northern man, on Northern soil, to discuss the principles of the Nebraska bill with him. We make the following extract from what the valiant Illinois Senator said:

"I am at loss to understand the motives of the Senator from Ohio. His point is to make out that this is the most monstrous measure ever brought forward. If the bill be monstrous, how can Northern men excuse Southern men for an infamous act? He does not choose to arraign a Southern man. He says, you may go to extremes if you'll let me, a demagogue, falsify history, and cater to the prejudices of my people at home. I had trusted that among gentlemen there would not be charges for political purposes under the name of philanthropy, which the authors knew were false, when they made them. Why then, this onslaught upon the Senator from Connecticut and myself, at this time? I rejoice that as a Northern man, born at the North, with no sympathies, no interests, save what Northern men have in the whole country, that I did introduce the Nebraska "Kansas" bill. Washington Territory was admitted in 1853, leaving her at her pleasure as to Slavery. One year afterwards I brought in the Nebraska bill, the very same. Why then this denunciation? The first was a Whig doctrine which that party embodied as to the Washington Territory, under the platform and banner of Gen. Scott. You turn against the Nebraska bill, because thereby you can get men into power, who otherwise would never be elevated to office. It is hypocritical, and you know it to be so. I have thrown it into your teeth a thousand times. The game is to dissolve the Union. There is not an Abolitionist in the country who is not a disunionist. And why? The Constitution recognizes Slavery. If you do not accept this element, it is your duty to go for the dissolution of the Union. It is the bottom of the scheme you have in view. Nebraska you do not care for. There is not a principle in the Nebraska bill that was not in the Washington bill. This Union cannot be preserved except by fidelity to the Constitution. Shall we be true and loyal to the Constitution? If so, we shall support all laws which emanate under the Constitution. We will admit new States to have such laws as they please, so long as they do not violate the Constitution. While Virginia or any other State has slaves, the new States should have the same liberty."

There is no man, North or South, but must admire Senator Douglas for the independence with which he thus expressed himself in this debate. And we are free to acknowledge our obligations to him for the firmness and defiance with which he met and repelled the onslaughts of Wade and his allies upon the Constitution and the rights of the South. During the entire discussion he stood up to them like a man and a patriot, while they trembled and skulked like cowards and traitors, as they are.

Mr. Gillette figured in the debate, inviting attention to and commenting for an hour or more, upon what he called the "Black Code of the District of Columbia"—notwithstanding it was shown by Messrs. Dawson, Rusk and Jones that that book was a slander upon the South and upon the country, and that the laws it contained were as obsolete as the Blue Laws of Connecticut. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, declared that an understanding existed among these Abolition Senators to make a combined demonstration at the time they did; and concluded with expressing himself in the following plain, out-spoken language: "I do not say it in my Senatorial capacity, but personally—I verily believe you are a band of traitors."

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, another of the Abolition agitators and traitors in the Senate, took part in the discussion, and demonstrated his fitness to be the colleague of Sumner, and the right-hand companion of Seward, Gillette and Wade. He avowed his readiness "to carry out every provision of the Constitution, but was opposed to the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the territories of the United States, and he and those who acted with him were determined to abolish it there. They believed they shared the responsibility of its existence wherever it was under the control of Congress, and they desired to relieve themselves of that responsibility. He earnestly desired the perpetuity of the Union, and thought that if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed, that the provisions of the Constitution would be carried out by the States themselves."

Such is the platform of the slippery Abolition Demagogue from Massachusetts, a platform which every Southern man is compelled to denounce and throw defiantly in the teeth of himself and his incendiary comrades. We have regarded this man Wilson from the first as one of the basest and dirtiest Abolitionists in the Union; and the purposes he has lately and all the time avowed are in strict accordance with the character we have attributed to him.

We have thus given only a brief sketch of the debate last Friday, in order to let the Southern people know its true purport and character. It is useless to say that when these doctrines of Wilson and Wade are attempted to be carried out by Congress, there will be an end of the Union. The South will not submit to such Abolition incendiarism. If they shall succeed in their purposes, it will, indeed, be a dark day for the country. Upon them, however, and those who sustain them, will rest the responsibility and all the consequences. As much as we love and revere the Union, we had rather see it shivered into a thousand pieces than submit to the degradation which Seward and his vile confederates propose to heap upon the South. It is for them, not for the South, to determine whether the Union, hallowed in so many respects and for so many reasons, shall survive or die.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BURNING OF COL. BENTON'S DWELLING, PAPERS, &C.

Destructive Fire—The residence in this city of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, of Missouri, situated on C street between 3d and 4½, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, together with nearly all of the furniture, the library, and, most unfortunate of all, the manuscript papers of Mr. Benton.

At about 3 o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the office, or study, of Mr. Benton, in the second story, and upon opening the door it was found that the room was filled with smoke and flame; and so rapid was the spread of the fire that the family had but little time to save themselves.

Mr. Benton arrived from the Capitol in a brief time, and at once asked respecting his books and papers. One of his daughters, who had taken refuge at Col. Fremont's, one of the adjacent dwellings, replied "We have saved nothing, father, but ourselves; your papers are lost." "Then let the house burn on," said Mr. Benton, in an apparently calm manner; and for a time he continued to look on the scene with more concern for the men who were at work, encased in icy armour, than for any interest he might be supposed to possess in the perishing property.

The destruction of the dwelling-house, furniture, library, and valuable wardrobe of an entire family, (upon none of which was there any insurance,) of course involves a heavy loss; but all these are of little moment when compared with the accumulated store of manuscripts of one of the most industrious and prolific as well as ablest writers of the times, and one whose correspondence has no doubt been as voluminous and important as that of any other statesman. Fortunately Mr. Benton is possessed of the most extraordinary fortitude; and to this we may add, as not unworthy of consideration nor unimportant to any man in the hour of trial, that the sympathy of a whole community is with him in his hour of calamity.

The fire companies worked with the greatest energy, under the most intense cold, and, although they could not subdue the flames in Col. Benton's house, they prevented the fire spreading beyond it, and saved the adjoining ones, which was a marvel, considering the height of the wind and the want of an abundant supply of water.

The cause of this conflagration was a defective flue, as will be seen by the annexed card from Col. Benton, received since the above account was prepared for the press.

A CARD

Mr. Benton returns his thanks to his neighbors, the fire companies, and the numerous citizens who came to the relief of his house when on fire yesterday, and who did all that could be done to arrest the flames, and to save books, papers, and furniture; but the mischief was done before it was known to have began. It is now ascertained that the fire had been going on for days, and arose from a defective chimney in new part of the building, and had destroyed the contents of the office before it was discovered. On Sunday Mr. B.'s youngest daughter, whose room was above his own, told him that her room was sometimes filled with smoke, which came from no fireplace; but it did not occur to him that some wooden work communicating with the chimney might be in a smothered state of burning. He left his office at 11 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) to go to the House of Representatives, carefully putting out the fire, as he always did. An hour after his eldest daughter was in the office, and was astonished at the warmth of the room, seeing that the fire was entirely out and the day uncommonly cold, but left it, closing the door.

The first discovery of the fire was from seeing the smoke issuing from the crevices of the office door and the bed-room door adjoining it. His eldest daughter and a servant opened the door, but fire and smoke filled both rooms, and they found the contents in a state of combustion. They had to retire to save their own lives, and some kind persons who attempted to save the papers were scorched and almost suffocated. The great mischief was already done. The house could not be saved, but it is a consolation that the adjoining houses of the neighbors and that of Mrs. Fremont were preserved. In the name of his whole family, Mr. Benton returns thanks to his kind neighbors for their offers of rooms and shelter and for comfortable lodgings hospitably tendered to him close by the smoking ruins.

Washington and Sam.—When Stuart was painting General Washington's portrait he was rallied one day by the General for his slow work. The painter protested that the picture could not advance until the canvas was dry, and that there must be some delay. Upon arriving the next morning, Stuart turned his canvas, and discovered to his great horror, the picture was spoiled. "General," said he, "somebody has held the picture to the fire." Washington summoned his negro valet, Sam, and demanded of him, in great indignation, who had dared to touch the portrait? The trembling Sam replied, that, chancing to overhear Washington's expression of impatience at the slowness of the work, and the response of the artist that it must be dry before it could go on, he had ventured to put the canvas before the fire. Washington, with great anger dismissed him, and told him not to show his face again. But the next day, after Stuart had arrived and was preparing to work, Washington rang the bell, and sent for Sam. He came in abashed and trembling. The President drew a new silver watch from his pocket, and said, "Come here, Sam. Take this watch, and whenever you look at it, remember that your master, in a moment of passion, said to you what he now regrets, and that he was not ashamed to confess that he had done so."

Of the pride of rank and birth, an article in De Bow, for August, has this beautiful and highly poetic image:

"The merit of dead men, when claimed for the living, is like the stars seen on the water, which would not be there but for their bright originals in heaven."

THE FASHIONABLE BONNET.

Why blame the fashion and cry "Out upon it!"
I like my cousin Sue's tiny, velvet bonnet.
Though much condemned by grandmother and aunty—
Because it is so pert, provoking, jaunty,
By it my pretty cousin seems to say—
"Come kiss me—there's no bonnet in the way;"
The more I look, the more I think upon it,
The more I like the small inviting bonnet.

From the Richmond Whig.

SAYINS OF SQUIRE JONSON BRAGWELL.

I asked the Squire what he thought of Mister Wise and the Know Nuthins. Sir, said he the Know Nuthins are the happiest men on earth, when *he* from his hights comes down upon um. And.

"Where ignorance is bliss, tis folly to be Wise."

I asked the Squire what he thought of Mister Wise's turnabouts. Sir, said he, politishians who turn summersets are guilty of what the sillogishians call wicious reasonin. They reason *in a circle.*

Squire, said I, don't Scotch Cabinet men sumtimes reason as bad as Verginny Statesmen? Certainly, he answered. Queen Vick will never go to Scotland agin for Presbyterian ministers like Aberdeen. She is a virtuous woman, every inch of her; but she doesn't belong to *Maiden Kirk.* She knows woman's rites, and she can argue in Queen's own Inglish. Don't you memorise the lines of the famous Robert Burns? See how they run;

Poor Andrew that tumbles for sport,
Let nnebody name wi' 'a jeer:
There's even, I'm tault, i' the Court,
A tumbler ca'd the Premier.

Don't you think, Squire Bragwell, said I, that the Queen is popular with all subjects? Yes, sir, she *is* desarvedly popular. She is among all races the Queen of harts. But her devisers must be wery careful in playin' their game, lest in dealin with diamonds they get within an ace of clubs.

Speaking of royal games, the Squire said he would put out a kununndrum. If the Zar of Russia, said he, was to play with the ememy in the ditches of the Krimee, what card would he turn up oftenest? Give it up? Yes, I said, its like the ditchess, wery deep. Wall, said he, I'll tell you. He'd turn up *king of spades.*

I asked him if he didn't think the Zar was in sum pints like Alexander. If you mean said he Alexander the Great who always slept with Homer under his pillar, I *do* think he dissembles him. Nickolas wishes to get Gineral Homer Pshaw embedded in Krimee. The Ottokrat wishes to sleep on an ottoman.

I ask him if he thought the Powers at Veenna would rase Ishmal. Ishmal he answered, was raised and sent into the deserts long ago. But his great grand children, as they grow up and learn to play cards will have to deal with some cunnin little Isaacs, whose hands will be against every man.

The Squire, I knew, was fond of the Inglish Poets and of the Southern weed too. So I thought I would ask him if he did'nt think the respiration of Pope and Driden and so on was increased by tobacco. To be sure, he at once answered; to be sure, Inglish poetry began with a *chaw, sir.*"

I asked the Squire what he thought of the Hard shell Democrats of New York. Sir, says he, the way of the transgressors is Hard. But, said I, don't you 'prove of Parson Goodwin's bein' sent to the Senate by a diffusion of the Hards and the Know Nothins? Sir, says he, I like to see Methodist ministers and other preachers goin' to Albany and Bostontown to convert transgressors. If Mister Goodwin *does* preach a political sermon, I hope he will go agin diffusion, and stick to *this* text, namely, "I'm determined to *know nothin'* among you but old Hunkerism and that ginnooine; to the free-silers a stumblin' block and to the Know-nothins foolishness."

Squire Bragwell, said I what do the papers mean when they say that the French soldiers in the Krimee are making their 3d apparel? I'll tell you, he says, they first made their vestments, then they made coats for the Inglish who were naked in the ditches. And thereby they are tryn' to make breeches.

I put the Squire this derogative. Squire, said I, will Kernel Stepto tread on Briggum Young's corns? I guess so, he said; and I hope he'll tread down his Bunyans. Then we'll see another Pilgrim's Progress, over the Salt Lake of Sodom.

I asked him where the Russians got the name of the city the allies wanted to take so bad. Sir, said he, the Angle French went to fish in the Black Sea, and they came to a harbor which was blocked up with fish. It was of *Sea-Bass-too-full.* Hence, sir, the name of the city.

Wonce more I asked the Squire what he thought of the complekations and the Wentualities in the politics of Europe. Sir, says he, polities at Veenna are net work; their object is to catch black fish, and to *protect* other sorts. This makes the complekations, for nets *will* get tangled. As to Wentualities, they follow after the complekations are got rid of. Angle-French went over to Bollyklobber, *that* was thought the *basest* of *operations.* But let me tell you that the doings at Veenna are the basest of operations. There's no mistake, sir. And here the Squire ended.

HARRY CROAKER.

About thirty vessels are constantly engaged in carrying fruit to New York from the West India Islands, whence the chief supplies of pine-apples, bananas, cocoa-nuts, &c., are derived; but a much larger trade in fruit is carried on with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges. The Journal of Commerce says:

The importations of last year are estimated by one of the principal dealers as follows: 75,000 bunches of bananas from Baracoa, sold here at from $1.25 to $1.50 per bunch. 2,000,000 Baracoa cocoa-nuts, sold at from $25 to $50 per 100. Twenty cargoes of pine-apples from Matanzas and Havana, averaging 80,000 dozen per cargo, and sold at from $8 to $12 per 100. 20,000 St. Barts pines, sold at from $7.50 to $8 per 100. 200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands. The latter sold very low on account of the prevalence of the cholera. Ten cargoes of Havana oranges, averaging 350,000 each, have been received thus far the present season, the crop being more abundant than at any time during the last fifteen years. Prices are reduced nearly one half, compared with last year's rates.

Iron or Stone Staircases.—In the city of Vienna, every house has a *stone* staircase; no other material is permitted to be used for that purpose, according to the building regulations, be the house large or small, though in such houses as contain more than one staircase, wood is used for the back buildings and similar purposes. The same strict regulations do not obtain in the suburbs, though in most large houses stone staircases are to be found there also. It is no doubt owing to this difference, and to the greater solidity of walls in the city proper, that *entire houses* are burned sometimes in the suburbs. But I have a pretty distinct recollection that for *more than thirty years*, the destruction of a house by fire, in the city of Vienna, has not taken place, not even, if I am not very much mistaken, during the bombardment of 1848. On that occasion, however, the tower and roof of St. Augustin's Church and part of the Church was burnt. I recollect also, some twenty years ago, the greater part of the roof of an old house was destroyed by fire. When a fire occurs, no body living next door thinks of packing up, and very seldom those who reside in the floor above or below.

The amount of specie in the U. S. Treasury, on the 1st inst., subject to draft, was $33,439,550 81.

Later from Havana—the Excitement on the Increase—Railroads Seized by the Government.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Feb. 27.—Private letters dated Havana, Feb. 19th, represent that the whole Island of Cuba was in an intense state of confusion and excitement. Many of the most opulent planters, merchants and men of wealth were secretly working against the government and giving substantial aid to the disaffected. A revolution was confidently looked for soon.

The authorities were in great alarm, and exaggerated rumors of the approach of fillibusters from the United States were the topics of conversation in all circles. It was fully believed that thousands were on their way from various parts, to land on the island and commence a war of invasion.

The government authorities had seized all the railroads, and were transporting troops to various parts of the island. The city of Havana is under blockade, and guarded by an immense number of volunteers. Almost every kind of business was suspended. The Governor General has secret agents in all quarters, and alleges he has undeniable proof that large armed forces of fillibusters are en-route to attack the island and produce revolution. Many Americans are leaving.

Judge Loring.—The Abolition papers are gloating over the folly of the Overseers of Harvard College, in refusing to confirm the appointment of Judge Loring to be Law Lecturer in that Institution, on account of his action as U. S. Commissioner in the Burns fugitive slave case. In other words, because he faithfully discharged his duty agreeably to his official oath. They will be sorry to hear that one of the Overseers has published a communication in the Boston Daily Advertiser, denying that he voted against Judge Loring on any such ground. The Advertiser, however, expresses its belief that others of the Overseers *did* vote against him on that ground; and adds, "The rejection of Judge Loring is boasted of as an anti-slavery triumph."

The question before the Massachusetts Legisture whether Judge Loring shall be removed from his Judgeship for adjudicating, as U. S. Commissioner, upon a case arising under a law of the U. States which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have unanimously decided to be constitutional, is not yet disposed of. Should this outrage be committed; it would be a blow aimed at a faithful public officer, but it would fall, not principally upon him, but upon the independence of the Judiciary. If our Judges are to be swayed by every popular current, under penalty of removal from office, they will no longer deserve the name of Judges; and the citizen seeking justice, might about as well meet the popular current itself, or the natural expression of it—a mob—as to fall into the hands of such a Judge. Observation has taught us that there is no extreme of fanaticism to which men inoculated with the Abolitian virus are not liable to run, and therefore we should not be at all surprised if the Massachusetts Legislature, comprising, we believe, 67 clergymen, (whose people are no doubt suffering for lack of their services at home,) should be guilty of this folly, or any other in the line of their monomania, that can be named.—*Journal of Commerce.*

New York Receipts, Expenditures and Debt.—The annual report of the Comptroller of New York shows that the receipts for the year just closed, were $11,715,600.66, while the expenditures were $12,725,900 12, being an excess of expenses during the year, of over $1,000,000. This statement is on every account, and embraces the transactions of the Sinking Fund. The expenditures, on account of the Corporation excluding the Sinking Fund during the year, was $10,184,318.27, against $9,744,310.53 received; an excess in expenses still of over $1,010,000. The increase in expenditures over receipts, though so large, has not been sufficient to absorb the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1854, left over from 1853, and amounting to $1,170,590.90. The Comptroller states the amount of real property now belonging to the city. The aggregate value is put down at $37,203,250. Besides this the personal property, (bonds, mortgages, etc.,) of the city is valued at little less than one million dollars, making a total valuation of over $38,000,000. The total indebtedness of the city is about fifteen million of dollars, of which over five millions of dollars are provided for. Deducting the remaining ten millions of dollars unprovided for from the thirty-eight millions of property owned, there is still belonging to the city, over and above all indebtedness, valued property at $28,000,000.

Great depredations have been committed of late in the United States bonded warehouses in the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, and on Saturday five persons in Government employ, mostly laborers, were detected in removing flour from the public stores, and of course are now under arrest. Suspicion was first aroused by certain sales of flour at prices considerably below the market quotations, and inquiry led to the disclosure that it had been taken from the above premises. The officers state it to be their belief that a full investigation will show that upwards of fifty thousand dollars' worth of flour has been stolen from these Government stores during the present season.

What is the matter with the Democratic party in the Northern States—in the Northern *Democratic* States—in States where Whiggery has been almost unknown? These Democratic States are out-Heroding Abolition Massachusetts a long way! They are passing laws the most insulting and oppressive to the South—laws which, heretofore, have found no place upon the statute book of Federal Massachusetts. We referred a day or two ago to some ugly facts establishing the thorough Abolitionism of the Northern Democracy. We have now to record the passage of a bill, by the Senate of Michigan—another out and out Democratic State—refusing the use of the jails of the State for the detention of Fugitive slaves—the vote being nineteen to seven!! Where are the national Democracy of Michigan? Where are the *"faithful allies,"* when such bills are passed?

Convention of Bishops.—Rev. Joshua Soule, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has "advised and invited" a meeting of all the bishops of that church to meet at Nashville, Tennessee, on the third Monday of April. All are expected to be present except Bishop Andrew, who will attend the Pacific conference at that time.

For Next President.—A Washington correspondent of the Kanawha Republican, says "that a number of politicians visiting that city from various parts of the country, are anxious that the American party should take up and nominate the Hon. George W. Summers, of Virginia, for President, and Solomon G. Haven of New York, for Vice President of the United States."

They had a big sale of jacks and jennets, imported recently from Spain, at Germantown, Kentucky, a few days ago. The prices were remunerative, ranging from $395 to $1,550 per head.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

EXTRACT

From the Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted to the Legislature.

The whole amount for which the State is liable to be called upon under these acts passed, within the next two years, provided the individual stock necessary to secure the State subscription is taken, may be stated thus:

For the completion of N. C. R. R. an absolute subscription	$1,600,000
For the Atlantic & N. C. R. R.	1,000,000
For the Western N. C. R. R.	800,000
For other subscriptions to rivers and roads,	200,000
Total prospective subscription for next two years,	$3,600,000
In addition to this, acts requiring endorsement of Company bonds, in amount as follows for next two years:	
For Wilmington & Charlotte road,	$1,000,000
For Cape Fear & Deep River: Total Am't,	300,000
Ship Canal: Albemarle & Currituck: Total Amount	250,000
Total amount for next two years	$1,550,000
The State Debt, at present, on account of works of internal improvement, is as follows:	
For Bonds of N. C. R. R.,	$2,000,000
For Bonds of Fayetteville Plank Road	120,000
For Bonds Weldon Extension,	87,000
For Bonds Raleigh & Gaston R. R.,	500,000
For Bonds Tar & Neuse Rivers,	65,000
Total,	$2,772,000
The State now owns, in works completed and being constructed, these interests:	
In N. C. R. R. Stock: unfinished work,	$2,000,000
In Raleigh & Gaston—finished: paying 6 per cent.	487,500
In Wilmington & Weldon—finished, paying 6 per cent.	400,000
In Manchester & Wilmington—finished: now work	200,000
In Fayetteville & Western Plank Road: paying 8 per cent.	120,000
In Navigation Companies—Deep, Tar and Neuse Rivers: not productive stock	225,000
Total,	$3,432,500

RECAPITULATION.

Total prospective subscription for the next two years	$3,000,000
Total Am't of endorsements for next two years	1,550,000
Total Am't of present State debt for works of internal improvement	2,772,000
Total Am't of State ownership in works of internal improvement	3,432,500

MINISTERS ABROAD.—The Diplomatic and Consular Bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, makes considerable changes in the salaries of Ministers and Consuls abroad. As we have, undoubtedly, many in this State quite willing to serve their country abroad for a consideration, the following information may be interesting:

To Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary:—To Great Britain, $17,000; France, $15,000; Spain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, $12,000; Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden, $7,500; Turkey, $9,000; China, $15,000; Brazil, $12,000; Peru, $10,000; Chili, $9,000; Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, $7,500; Mexico, $12,000.

Secretaries of Legation are to be paid as follows:—To Great Britain, $2,500; France and Spain, $2,250; Russia, Austria, Prussia, $2,000; Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezula, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, $1,500; Brazil, Peru, and Mexico, $2,000. A commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, $6,000; an interpreter to the mission to China, $2,500; and a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, $2,500.

Consuls are to have fixed salaries, and some of them are to be confined to consular business alone. Others are to have small salaries and to be allowed to engage in commercial pursuits.

None of these officers will receive compensation until they shall have reached their respective posts and entered upon their official duties. Citizens of the United States alone are to be appointed.

GEN. HOUSTON AND SLAVERY.

The Boston Atlas makes merry over a Lecture upon Slavery, recently delivered in that city by this notorious individual. "It was perfectly good natured" says the Atlas; but, "certainly a weaker defence of slavery than Gen. Houston's we do not remember to have read;" and, "we cannot help thinking, that he is not very deeply enamored of the institution," &c. Now, it is by just such precious specimens of sycophancy, and mean catering to Northern prejudices, as this, that the cause of the South suffers in the eyes of her enemies. Here is a Southern Senator, leaving Washington and his official duties (which, however, is to be rejoiced at, so far as the decorum and business of the Senate is concerned,) perambulating the Northern States, and attempting, by Temperance Lectures, and "good natured," inoffensive, tame apologies for Slavery, to ingratiate himself with the sworn foes of the South! And for what? The Presidency, of course. What! has the Chief Magistracy of this Republic got so low, as that Sam Houston can cast confident and hopeful glances thereat? And have caucussing, and time-serving, and party expediency and availability, so dragged down that office, as to be within the reach of such a game? Or has the South grown so weak in the Union—her voice so impotent in the choice of public servants—her institutions so despiseable, that hence forward Southern politicians must buy office and honors, by vile treachery to her? It was not to be expected of Gen. Houston, to make other than a weak defence of Slavery. Intellectually, he was nowhere equal to it; morally, in Boston, and with his eye upon the Presidency, he certainly was not.

To have taken, boldly, the side of Abolition, would have, no doubt, disgusted his hearers, and therefore he adopts the tone of which the Atlas speaks. But it will not do. Freesoil has its own true men to reward, and having cajoled such blind and empty creatures as Sam Houston, will kick them, easily and with disgust, aside. He, perhaps, will learn, when too late to rise, that he has earned nothing but contempt and ignominy at the hands of those for whose smiles and votes he deserted and betrayed the South. The day, we trust, too, is not far off, when the people of the South will visit, with just notice, that brood of subservient, self-seeking politicians, which has so long tampered with her interest and honor, and of which Houston is one. If, by her indifference, or thoughtlessness, treachery is to go by unpunished; if her public men are permitted to truckle and sneak, instead of fearlessly resisting every assault, then, indeed, is she prepared to sacrifice those hopes of a long and prosperous career, which can only be advanced by sterling faith in her representatives.—*Chas. Mercury.*

It seems the snow, from some cause or other, is turning *grey* out West. The Pittsburg Gazette says, that a letter from a gentleman in Venango county, states that on the 7th inst., about a foot of snow fell in that region on about six inches which had fallen previously. After the storm was over, the people were surprised to find that the snow was a grey color, near the tint of buckwheat flour, and, in depressed places, the color of wood ashes. This appearance extended all through that region for miles in extent, in both cleared and wood lands.

Homicide.—We learn from a gentleman acquainted with the affair, that a young man about 21 years old, named Jacob Johnson, killed Mr. Jacob Stewart on Wednesday evening, Feb. 28th, in the upper part of this county, near Barclaysville. It appears that Johnson called at Stewart's house the first of the previous week, the latter part of last week, and wanted to stay all night, but Stewart told him he could not permit him to stay, as he (Johnson) had some contagious disease that he was afraid his children would catch it if he staid in the house. At this Johnson became incensed, and dared Stewart to fight, and threatened him. As Stewart did not accept the challenge, Johnson went off. On Wednesday last (the day of the murder) Mr. Stewart attended a sale at the house of Mr. Daniel Stone, and in the evening Johnson also visited the place. Before the company broke up, Johnson renewed the quarrel with Stewart, which ended in Johnson drawing a pistol and shooting Stewart in the breast, who expired in 15 minutes afterwards. We learn that Mr. Stewart was upwards of 60 years old, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and seven children. It is stated that both parties were sober.

Johnson was immediately arrested, brought to town and committed to Jail on Thursday evening last.—*North Carolinian.*

STRONG MINDED WOMEN.—Two instances are recorded in the Northern papers of feminine demonstrations of the "higher law" of the sex.

In the New Jersey legislature, the Maine law has been discussed and rejected. The next thing a recommendation was moved, but was rejected because of the disgraceful conduct of some females who were in the gallery, the day before, when the bill was defeated.

At the announcement of the vote they disfigured their pretty lips by hissing. Subsequently one of them in the gallery, exhibited her indignation in a manner not very admirable, by folding up a copy of the liquor bill and launching it at the head of Mr. Allen, who was prominent in opposing the bill.

After the adjournment of the Senate a still greater violation of lady-like behaviour was perpetrated. Mr. Bonnell, of Sussex, was requested to step to the bar and be introduced to some ladies. On complying with this request, an intoxicated old woman was shoved forward, and one of the ladies said to Mr. B., "you have assisted to defeat this bill, now smell of this woman's breath and see what will be the result of your action!" Mr. Bonnell replied in a manner which made the self-styled ladies blush for their conduct.

The bill is defeated for the year without hope of resuscitation.

The other case occurred in Philadelphia. A man who has considerable property made a complaint, to the effect that his wife had become too zealous in the cause of Woman's Rights, that she had serious designs upon his life. Among other things he alleged: "About 4 o'clock this morning I prevailed upon her to go to bed. I went to my own bed. When I woke I found one hand of my wife's having hold of my windpipe, the other over my mouth. Her knees were on my breast. I pushed her off, went to the doors and found them all bolted. She said she would have my life. I went to my colored man's room and remained till morning."

FOR WILMINGTON.

THE Steamer FLORA McDONALD will leave the wharf on Wednesday morning, 7th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear St. Boat Co.

Feb'y 28. 79

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of E. L. & J. A. Pemberton was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. We are very desirous of closing up our old books.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

March 1. 79-tf

JNO. A. PEMBERTON

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Goods of the firm of E. L. & J. A. Pemberton, will continue the business at the old stand. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hopes by INDUSTRY and STRICT ATTENTION to business to merit its continuance.

March 1, 1855. 79-tf

BLOCKERSVILLE
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. A. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the first of March next.

Tuition—per Session of Five Months:

Primary branches, $7
" " English Grammar, Geography, &c.
" " Mathematics, Nat. Sciences, and Languages, 12

Board, $6 per month.

N. B. For further information, address the Principal at Blockersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

Feb'y 22. 79-2w

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. EASON

HAS the pleasure and begs leave to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of **Fayetteville and vicinity** that he expects to make his annual visit in MARCH next.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended the first opportunity after his arrival.

"Be prompt to act, 'tis folly to delay;
Since life awaits the issue of a day."

Feb'y 28. 79-tf

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite and Bilious Disorders.—These Pills have a wonderful effect upon a disorganized system, acting immediately upon the fluids, thus the most impure blood becomes totally changed. Persons who use them for a few weeks cannot fail to meet with a cure of any of the above cases, and those who may be unfortunately affected with disagreeable or offensive breath, cannot do better than avail themselves of these invaluable Pills.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Washington Irving's New Volume.

WOLFERT'S ROOST, by Washington Irving. $1 25. Alone, the popular Virginia Nov. Sword's Pocket Almanac for 1855. Great Truths. Peterson's Familiar Science. Wood's Songs. School Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

Feb'y 28.

Putnam's Magazine for March.

Feb'y 28. E. J. HALE & SON

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1855.

PERSONAL.—For the last fourteen years, (ever since the Harrison campaign,) we have had repeated solicitations from prominent Whigs in different parts of the State, to remove our Press to Raleigh. These solicitations having been frequently renewed within the last few weeks, it may not be amiss for us publicly to return our grateful thanks for the flattering consideration thereby conveyed by our Whig friends. We must still, however, as we have always done, respectfully but decidedly decline their applications. We are bound to Fayetteville by too many ties of feeling and of interest to entertain such an idea. It is here that we have acquired what little of fortune and of reputation we possess, and here they must be used,—unless we should live to see the approach of Mr. Caldwell's prediction about "Talmor in the wilderness," and then, our services being no longer needed here, we should be at liberty to seek a new field of labor.

But we hope to look upon a far different scene in Fayetteville ere long. There is before her a career of honor and prosperity, or one of blank decay. If she will manfully and unitedly put forth her energies, and freely invest her means, the former is open to her. If not, it needs no prophet to foretell her decay. The line is being drawn closer and closer around her, cutting off more and more of her trade. And even now a rail road is about to be built to run *by us* within 35 miles, the inevitable result of which will be, *must be*, to withdraw the trade which we now get from Robeson and Richmond counties, *and even from a part of our own county*. Should this be met by no counteracting or corresponding movement on the part of Fayetteville—*we* may not leave her and go to Raleigh, but many others will be off for a more go-ahead place. We will not believe, however, that Fayetteville will sit down supinely under the ill-treatment she has received from the Legislature; but will hope that she will arouse herself to a full sense of her danger and of her capabilities.

But we have wandered from the purpose with which we set out, which was simply as expressed in the first paragraph above.

THE STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.—We learn that the meeting of stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank was fixed at so early a day as the 15th inst., for the reason, that if the charter should be accepted, the books would have to be kept open 60 days, and then the old and new stockholders would have to meet to agree upon the terms of dividing the present surplus; and that a later day would bring the period for this latter meeting too late for persons from the up country to visit Wilmington.

We think this would have been a conclusive reason for an early meeting, provided the acceptance of the charter were a foregone conclusion, or that the stockholders could have an opportunity of seeing it and making up their minds as to the propriety of accepting or rejecting it. But here is the 5th of March, within ten days of the proposed meeting, and the charter has been published in only one paper in the State besides this; and probably would not have been published at all if we had not obtained a copy of it. It is impossible, therefore, that the stockholders, scattered all over this State, and some out of it also, as we believe, can vote understandingly on the question —which, according to our notion, is a much more important question than that involved in the division of the surplus.

We may add, that of several stockholders whom we have heard express a decided opinion upon the charter since we published it, every one is utterly opposed to its acceptance.

NEVER DESPAIR.—Harris Tysor, Esq., of Chatham county, had the misfortune last year to lose a valuable toll bridge by a fresh, and a merchant mill by an incendiary fire, involving a loss, together, of about $7,000. But he went to work again, and is again in the market with flour from a new mill, upon the ruins of the old. For three successive weeks he has brought here 28 bbls. of flour. Of the first lot, 22 passed as superfine, 1 fine. Of the second, all superfine. Of the third, 9 Family and 14 superfine. This is hard to beat.

The Greensborough Patriot, referring to the remarks of the Fayetteville press on the course of the Central road men in the Legislature towards Fayetteville, asks,—

"But in all seriousness, we would enquire whether our Fayetteville friends in their terms of general censure, include all the friends of the N. C. Rail Road, such as Gilmer, Fisher and others, who exerted themselves to their utmost in their behalf? Did they receive the united votes of delegates from any particular section? If not, why single out the friends of the N. C. Rail Road particularly, for condemnation?"

Certainly no one could suppose that any unkind allusion was made to such true men as Gilmer and Fisher, or any one else who pursued a liberal course. But the chief opposition, by speeches and votes, was from Central rail road men, *after they had got all they wanted*.

HOMICIDE.—A free colored man named Henry Chavis was killed near this town yesterday by a stab inflicted by his wife, a free colored woman. We understand that before he died he said that it was done "in play," and that the wife also makes the same assertion. She was committed to jail.

"Distiller" in our next.

Jos. H. Flanner, Esq. has been appointed a Director of the Bank of Cape Fear, in place of Col. John D. Jones, dec'd.

NEW YORK CHARITIES.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the commissioners of Emigration in that City, who commenced the year with $61,000 on hand, have not only absorbed all of it, but are now in debt some $9,000 or $10,000 to meet the pressing calls for relief made upon them.

THE TARIFF.—After a long discussion, the Senate rejected, by 24 to 21, the provision to reduce the Tariff. It had been tacked on to the general appropriation bill in the House, and in the Senate this was resisted as an improper mode of legislation, to unite such incongruous and opposite measures as an appropriation bill and a revenue bill; and force the adoption of the latter by putting it in a bill which must be passed or the government dishonored. Threats were made, that the free-soilers would, perhaps in the next Congress, be strong enough in this way to force through a provision to repeal the fugitive slave law, and that they would do it if this kind of legislation were tolerated.

We rejoice at the rejection, every way, not simply for the above very sufficient reason, but because the effect of a reduction of duties would be to induce larger importations of foreign goods, and of course heavier indebtedness to Europe, the very thing the country is now suffering from.

The provision of the Army appropriation of bill for 4 new regiments, and an appropriation of $2,500,000 for them, has passed both Houses. It was stated in debate by Mr. Faulkner, referring to the agency of the measures for the protection of the frontier settlements, that upwards of two hundred persons—men, women and children—had fallen victims to Indian barbarities since the President's special message on the subject of Indian hostilities.

SHAMEFUL WASTE.—Five hours of last Wednesday night were spent by the House of Representatives in speeches on Kansas, Know Nothingism, slavery, &c. There were only three more days of the session remaining, and hundreds of bills on the table, among them even most of the appropriation bills.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—A great deal of time has been spent in both Houses of Congress on the question of continuing or discontinuing the appropriation for the support of this line of mail steamers. Among others, Mr. Kerr of this State delivered an eloquent speech in favor of the line, putting its continuance on the true ground, that it was a contest between England and America, as represented by the Cunard and the Collins lines, for supremacy on the Seas, and he was not willing to relinquish the glory and advantage which had already resulted from the admitted triumph of the Collins line. America had distanced England in sailing ships. England then resorted to steamers, and in these, in turn, America takes the lead.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Bill providing for establishment of a Court of Claims has passed both Houses of Congress. Its provisions are substantially as follows:

There are to be three judges, whom the President is to appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate. They are to hold office during good behavior, and to receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars. There is to be a Solicitor, appointed by the President, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; also, a chief Clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars; an assistant, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and a messenger with a salary of eight hundred dollars; the clerks and messenger to be appointed by the Court. The Court is to have jurisdiction of "all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said Court by either House of Congress." The bill, moreover, empowers the Court to take testimony and to prepare each case for trial.

It is said that the President has determined to appoint Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, (formerly Vice President) and Chancellor Walworth of N. Y., to two of the Judgeships. It is also said that the third appointee will be a Whig.

A meeting of the Commissioners for the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad is to be held at Wadesboro' on the 14th inst. A meeting in regard to the Western Extension was held at Salisbury on Saturday.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Rev. Evander McNair is to deliver the sermon to the next graduating class.

Lieutenant General.—It gives us unfeigned pleasure to announce that Major General Winfield Scott was yesterday, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed to the brevet rank of *Lieutenant General* in the Army.

We understand that the President sent in the nomination on the *twenty-second of February*, but the Senate has held no Executive session till yesterday, when the nomination was immediately and unanimously confirmed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The appointment is announced in the Union, as "for eminent services in the late war with Mexico, to take rank as such from March 29, 1847, on which the United States forces, under his command, captured Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Uloa."

Pretty Good.—Old Rip Van Winkle has generally sustained herself very well, in the encounter of border jokes and wits which have so long involved her with her neighbor, 'the Old Dominion,' she is therefore expected to "come back" on the perpetration of the following:

A good story is told by Gen. Bayly, of Virginia. Never having suffered himself to be *done* by that notorious character Beau Hickman, who is very much of a wag, and a genius in his way, the General was accosted by Beau on the avenue, the other evening, for a "quarter," and by way of persuader called for it in the name of Old Virginia, and as a Virginian.

"How dare you call yourself a Virginian to me, Beau, when I know you to be a North Carolinian?" said the General. "Now, instead of 'a quarter,' I will give you a dollar, if you will never again call yourself a Virginian, but will call yourself what you are, a North Carolinian."

"General," replied Beau, "do you think I would call myself a North Carolinian for *one dollar!* No I can't take it."—*Northern paper.*

The whole story is not told. Beau Hickman added, that in his better days, when he was a gentleman, he was proud to claim North Carolina as his native land. But since he had sunk to be a common loafer and mendicant he was not disposed to injure her by such a claim. Virginia, he said, was the proper State for him to hail from now; for as the best of her, like the potatoe, was under ground, so all that was good of him was buried in oblivion.—OBSERVER.

THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—HEAR BOTH SIDES.—As our only only object in objecting to the acceptance, by the stockholders, of the new charter of the bank of Cape Fear, is to put the matter in a fair light before them, we copy the following reply from the Wilmington Journal:—

"The Observer seems to think that the Bank ought not to accept the amended charter.—There may be something in its objections, but many of them strike us rather as being dictated by a spirit of fault-finding. The main objection seems to be to the increased tax on dividends. In this, at least, there is no partially; for all the Bank charters granted by the last Legislature present a similar feature; *all* taxes are increased. The right to increase to one dollar per share is reserved, but in this respect the Cape Fear is placed on the same footing with all other banks chartered at the last, or to be chartered by succeeding Legislatures. The prohibition of notes under $5 will be more inconvenient than hurtful as has been shown by the experience of other States, and the main objection is the existence of banks unbound by any such restriction. Justice would require a uniformity in these matters. We really don't think there is much in this matter. The settling of balances may be somewhat inconvenient. As for the rule that balances may be adjusted or debts paid to the Bank in its own notes no matter where payable, it seems to us that such has been the *fact* for a long time. It does seem an oversight to exclude all old shareholders from any new stock until all new subscribers are satisfied. No doubt it was the intention that until a new subscriber got on an equal footing with an old stockholder,—until he had secured as many shares, he should have the preference, but no further. As for the matter of directors or officers being prohibited from acting as proxies it is a provision by no means unusual in charters. All that can be said against it is on the score of convenience, while more substantial arguments might be urged in its favour. The same will apply to officers acting as agents for the renewal of notes &c. Our present knowledge of individuals would lead us to say that no evil could result from allowing them so to act; but there is no great harm in "an abundant caution." If, to secure the services of the proper officers an increase of salary is required, why we don't see why such increase should not be made.

"Good men, filling high responsible positions should not be forced to depend upon contingent extras to eke out their salaries. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

"We understand the meeting of the stockholders is to be held on the 15th March, to take this matter into consideration. There may be more force in the objections made than we can see, but unless there is we can perceive no substantial ground for rejecting the amended charter, although one or two of its provisions are loosely drawn."

We think, in a matter of so much importance, that it would have been better if the Journal had published the act itself, instead of an imperfect synopsis, and had given a *fair* view of the objections we urged against it, which it clearly has not done, but instead thereof has endeavored to destroy their force by charging us with "a spirit of fault-finding."

It is due to our position to say, that we do not object to "increased taxation" on Bank stock. It is what we expected and desired. It is only fair, in the present condition of the State finances. What we did object to, on that point, was the great amount of that increase, making the tax materially higher than previous to 1833, when the banks found themselves obliged to wind up because the then tax was more than they could afford to pay. The Journal evades our objection, and represents us wrongfully to its readers.

The Journal is undoubtedly mistaken in supposing that the banks have for a long time, or for any time, redeemed notes no matter where issued, except so far as to receive them on deposite and in payments from debtors. But they have not redeemed from banks or brokers, any but their own issues, and the requirement to do so is a great hardship and wrong, and dangerous to the stability of the bank.

Like the Journal, we don't see why the salaries of officers should not be increased when necessary. It is not that to which we objected. Our intention was simply to point out to the stockholders this as another burthen imposed by the new charter—another mode of diminishing the dividends on stock.

The Wilmington Herald publishes the act and says,—

"The terms are not as favorable as those of the present charter, and some of them are objectionable; but, on the whole, they are not more stringent than those of other banks. The prohibition of small bills, under 5s, we regard as decidedly objectionable. The tax on dividends is increased, but taxes generally are increased. We think it was a needless precaution to prevent the clerks of the Bank from acting as agents to renew notes; but it does not amount to much. If it is necessary to increase the pay of these officers, the Bank ought to do it. We have ever insisted on employing competent men, and paying them liberally. It is the true economy. On the whole, we think that the Stockholders ought to accept the re-charter, and we presume they will do so."

From an occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1855.

To the Editors of the Observer: Gentlemen:—I am glad to see in your paper of yesterday, a correction of my error in regard to the motives which prompted Mr. Rayner to make the exclamation in reply to Mr. Winslow's eulogy of Mr. Badger.

The paragraph in my letter of the 18th ult., should more properly have referred to Mr. R's disappointment in not being the compeer of Mr. Badger in the U. S. Senate, and *other causes* unnecessary to mention.

Our little city is very quiet, and were it not for the pneumonia, which is prevailing here very considerably, we should be enjoying our usual quiet after the excitement of the winter.

Judge Henry Pierpoint Edwards, of the Supreme Court of New York, died on Tuesday last.

A friend informs us that the Academy near Montpelier, Richmond county, was burned down on Monday evening last. Soon after the scholars were dismissed the building was discovered to be in flames. Nearly all the books were consumed. *North Car.*

We are sorry to learn that among Mr. Benton's losses, are the data and notes for the second volume of his "Thirty Years in the Senate," together with other important documents, manuscripts, books, &c.

One of the finest specimens of a laconic speech is that of Rochejacquelin to his soldiers:—"If I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me; if I flinch, kill me."

SENATOR WILSON'S VIEWS.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, a Whig paper inclined to Know-Nothingism, gives the following synopsis of the remarks of Mr. Wilson, the new Massachusetts Senator, in the slavery debate a few days ago, (a sketch of which from the Richmond Whig, may be found in this paper.)

Mr. Wilson, the Know Nothing Senator from Massachusetts, availed himself of the opportunity to set up the platform on which he and his party stood as to the leading questions of the day. It was, upon the whole, a confession of faith, which fully identifies the new Senator with the most extensive free soilers of the State he represents. Many Southern Senators expressed a lively concern in the opinions and intended course of Gen. Wilson. When he rose from the confessional some of them expressed themselves satisfied, but many more shook their heads and waited for more. I was favorably struck with the mingled force, quietness and dignity of the Senator. The following is a brief programme of his principles and intentions:

He wishes the fugitive act repealed.

He wishes slavery in the District of Columbia abolished.

He wishes the Wilmot proviso established.

He wishes all new slave States excluded.

He wishes all connection between the general goverment and slavery abolished.

He wishes agitation of slavery continued until these objects are accomplished.

He understands these views to correspond with those of the Know Nothings as a party, so far as they have taken any position on the question.

We are not members of the order, and of course know nothing with certainty upon the point, but we have been accustomed to expect very different views from them, and are rather inclined to believe Mr. Wilson's exposition of their views as without authority. Our impression, and that of the South generally, we think, has been, that the intent of the party is to break down slavery agitation and agitators, restore quiet to the country on this all-absorbing question, and thereby secure, for a time at least, the existence of the Union. We shall be sorry to have this opinion changed. But if Mr. Wilson speaks correctly the objects of his associates at the North, he and they will meet with little sympathy in this part of the world.

Mr. Wilson's antecedents are not such as to secure his statements much credit, or himself much respect. He was one of the leaders in that vile Locofoco and abolition coalition which sent those firebrands, Sumner and Rantoul, into the Senate. His own election may be, and probably was, effected by similar corrupt means.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—There are sad scenes in that miniature world, the city of New York. The violence and crime are awful, but the oppression of the poor, and especially of the poor women, is, if possible, worse, indicative more of "total depravity."

There is a Jewish firm of Davis & Son, at No. 28 Warren street, New York, which employs from 200 to 500 seamstresses to make shirts for the Southern and Western markets. They agree to pay 12½ cents for the making of each shirt, the women taking the shirts home to make, and of course finding themselves. A case in the police courts last week, shows that even of a part of this miserable pittance they cheat the poor seamstresses, by paying out 36 cents, instead of 37½, for making three shirts! They exact a deposite also of $2 from each woman before they deliver her the shirts to make, and in the case alluded to the woman was unable to get back her $2 even upon an offer to relinquish the 36 cents, which she had worked three days and nights, till bed time, to earn. An application to the Mayor brought the whole party up, including a daughter of old Davis, who seems to have been the prime mover of this oppression of the poor woman. She was taken on a warrant for cheating and defrauding, and it is hoped that she will meet with justice.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 27.

Anthony Burns, the returned fugitive slave who created so much excitement in Boston, and was sold by his master in Richmond to Mr. McDaniel of North Carolina, passed through this city last evening on his way to Massachusetts. Mr. McDaniel purchased him for $900 and sold him to a gentleman in Massachusetts for $1,300 (a representative of the abolitionists.) Mr. McD. accompanied him to Baltimore where he was to be delivered to-day. I am informed Burns was very unwilling to try a Northern clime again, but the Planters in the vicinity of his late owner so strongly protesting against a slave who had once resided in the North associating with their slaves, caused Mr. McDaniel to dispose of him. Mr. McDaniel had tried to dispose of him in the South, but for the same reason, could find no purchaser.

BOSTON, March 1.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The committee on federal relations reported to the House, yesterday, a series of resolutions, declaring the fugitive slave bill unconstitutional, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work for its unconditional repeal.

The Spanish Mission.—A remark has been made in our hearing, that President Pierce first sent out to Spain a French monkey, but the Dons not liking him, he now sends out a bear. We do not indorse all that. Soule is no monkey,—and Dodge is not a bear.—*N. Y. Express.*

Great Suit Decided.—A suit involving the town of Columbia, Tenn., and adjoining property, has lately been decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in favor of the plaintiffs (and against the citizens of Columbia.) The property is estimated to be worth from four to five millions of dollars. Our generous-hearted fellow citizen, Dr. K. P. Alston, we learn is, by marriage, one of the heirs to this large estate. We congratulate him on his good fortune.

Jackson Mississippian.

Know Nothing Movements.—Fifty-three inhabitants of Concord (N. H.) have signed a statement that they have withdrawn from the Know Nothing councils of that city. They say the whole number of withdrawals in that city is about a hundred, and the Patriot estimates that the number in the State is fifteen hundred. The Know Nothing lodge in Raymond (N. H.) lately had a meeting and dissolved with three cheers for Gov. Baker, (the Democratic candidate for Governor.)—*Boston Post.*

☞Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts in this Circuit.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers St. Louis and Canada have arrived with London and Liverpool dates to the 17th February.

Mr. Soule returned home in the St. Louis.

Lord John Russell has gone as the Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the Vienna Conference, which was to meet on the 26th ultimo.

There had been no change in the condition of affairs in the Crimea. The assault on the city was still talked of. Despatches from Lord Raglan to the 27th report the weather as fine, with severe frosts at night.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 31st of January. The artillery in Sebastopol kept up an incessant fire during the night, and the Allies replied during the day.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says that the Czar had issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, February 12th, in which he calls to arms the entire male population of the Empire. An additional force of 300,000 men was to be dispatched to the Crimea.

It is stated as an important fact that Naples has joined the Western Powers, and will send a fleet as well as a land force to the Crimea equal to that of Sardinia. France has guaranticd, as a part of this new alliance, to prevent a revolution in the Italian States; this alone brought Naples to join the four Powers.

The Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, Parma, and Modena will also join the Western alliance; but this is probably to be taken in an ironical view.

It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the alliance, with a view to have influence with France against any insurrections that may take place in the possessions of the former. It is also reported that Portugal will join with 12,000 men. Both these rumors are considered doubtful.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton—Brown & Shipley report Cotton easier, bat not quotably lower; lower qualities have declined most. Sales for the week 35,320 bales; Mobile fair 5¼d., Middling 5d. Stock, exclusive of shipboard, 378,000 bales. Stock of American Cotton, exclusive of shipboard, 157,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Brown & Shipley generally quote breadstuffs a shade lower; others say Flour has declined 6d.

MARRIED,

On the 22d ult., by Rev. B. English, Dr. HICKSON EVANS to Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Gen. Wm. Evans, all of Marion C. H., S. C.

In this County, near Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 28th February, by Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. HECTOR McLEAN to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Archibald Ochiltree.

On the 25th ult., in Rowan county, by the Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, JOHN RICE, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late William Heathman.

DIED,

At Rocky Run, New Hanover county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. SARAH JULIA HILL, relict of the late Dr. Nathaniel Hill, aged 63 years.

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., at the residence of Mr. Thomas E. Brown, Miss MARY FOSTER, aged about 17 years, after an illness of only four days.

In Raleigh, on Friday, March 2d, of Pneumonia, JOHN D. POWELL, Esq., leaving a large family of orphan children.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 5.

BACON—	9	a 9½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	27	a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 6¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85	a 2 00
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	7¼	a 7¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	7	a 7½	Flaxseed,	0 00	a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½		SHOT—		
Dundee,	14 a 15		Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00 a 00		Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18		Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,		a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 50
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25		Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	7 75	a 8 00	American Gin,	75	a 80
Fine,	7 50	a 7 75	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25	a 7 50	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 00	a 1 10	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	65	a 70	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	80	a 90	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½		WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50	
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change worthy of notice.

Cotton—During the latter part of the week the market was quite animated, and nearly regained the slight decline noticed on Thursday. The news which reached here yesterday from Europe may probably make a slight depression. We continue former figures.

Flour—Market remains easy and steady.

Corn—Sales easily made.

N. C. Whiskey—We reduce quotations, but would remark that this reduction is for the new: the old and better grades would command a higher price.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 10, Scrape $1. Spirits 38.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 40, hard 1 50. Spirits 38. Rosin $1 to 1 05. Tar 2 10. Cotton 6¼ to 8. Timber $6 to 7 50, 90 days.

At New York, cotton unchanged, middling uplands 8¾. Flour Steady: Southern firm at $ 75 to 9 37. Corn 96 to 98. Spirits Turpentine 42. Rosin 1 66.

Total receipts of cotton 1,601,940 bales, against 1,809,342 last year. Decrease 207,402.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line, March 4.—Str Flora McDonald, with boat Gen McRae, and two Flats for C F & D R Nav. Co, and with goods for Woodruff, Miller & Co, M L Holmes, S J Hinsdale, Elkin Co, D Blum, J A Womack, Gold Hill Co, Morisey & Co, B Craven, E E Mendenhall, E Cockersham & Co, H Wright, Maxwell & Horah, W J Steele, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Rockfish Co, D McNeill, S T Hawley & Son, Morrison, Richardson & Co, T B Tyson, M Brown, F Fries, H Erambert, Reed & McRae, H L Myrover, C E Leete, A P & R C Poindexter, J G & T Lash, J N Smith, E Banner, W Draughon, Rev R P Bibb, M & T Black, W P Henley, T Black, Jones & Lett, Winborn & Witty, A A McKethan, C N McAdoo, W S Gilmer, U Schermerhorn, W T Gaunaway, W P Paullin.

Orrell's Line, March 2.—Str Sun, with McLean in tow, with goods for C E Leete, R Mitchell, W Taylor, H L Myrover, Union Mill, Rev J C Huske, T A L, A J O'Hanlon, Rush & Orrell, Worth & Utley, Fay Mill, G W I Goldston, Foulkes & McRae, F Fries, F D Breese.

Lutterloh's Line, March 3.—Str Fanny, with Passengers, and goods; Str Rowan, and boat Brooklyn, with goods for J H Hall, Bryant & Pritchett, Troy & Marsh, D & W McLaurin, W H Lucas, W Skipper, T J Johnson, B Rose, Powers & Co, J H & J Martine, B Kayton, Harmsen & Co, L Crowl, J Lindley, E J Hale & Son, J O Boon & Co, J G Cook, Stedman & Hernc, W McIntyre, J & T Waddill, J Kershaw.

Express Line, March 2.—Strs Fairy and Southerner, with goods for A J O'Hanlon, D & W McLaurin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 1.—Schrs. David Faust from Philadelphia, Napier fm Halifax, N. S., Emily Ward, and Pee Dee from New York. March 2.—Brig William Heath fm Fremont, Me.; Schrs. Kate from Richlands, Eglantine from Boston. 3.—Schr. Adele from New York.

HYSON TEA!

ONE Chest superior Hyson Tea, received to-day and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 1. 80-4t

Camphene and Burning Fluid, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 1. 80-4t

NORTH CAROLINA
PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞Blanks furnished gratis.

☞CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
March 3, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

TO PARENTS.

A DUTY which we owe to ourselves and to our children, is to have a Daguerreotype taken by Crowl, at his Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.
March 6.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C, March 1, 1855:

James W Andrews.

Mary Ann Black, Mary A Buie 2, Adams Banks, Rebecca Buie 2, A G Black, Daniel Bird 2, N McBuie, Daniel Bcie Jr, J F Bryan, Miss P Briant, Chesterfield Balla, Ezra Bullock, Nancy Blizard, Mary Buie, J J Bryant, Wm H Blashfield, Emily Bird, Jno H Blake, M J Buie, Jacob Branch, Jas Beasley, Elizabeth Burnett, Mrs A A Brooksbanks, Wm Balden.

Barney Carter, Jno L Campbell, Daniel R Campbell, Evander Currie, Jno Clifton, Henry Carver, Rev John Cullenan, Geo W Cameron, Jno Crowl, Alfred Carter, Thos B Cowan, Stephen Clark, Jas Colvin, Thomas G Campbell, Susan L Conoley, Dr G F Crochen, Jas Champion (Hector Creek,) R W Cameron, W Dick, Peggey Donaldson, Horace G Day, Matey Davis, Allen Davise, Jas C Dollar.

Elizabeth Ellis, Alonzo Edwards.

J A Ferrell, Laura Fuller, Daniel Ferguson.

M J Goddard 3, E S Gaylord 2, Robert D Gurley, J Guie, W D Gaskin.

Miss Mary J Holmes, Elizabeth Hatwood, Hiram Hill, Margret Howard, Wm J Hall, Jno M Hartsman, W W Hage.

Miss E M Johnson, David Jeffice, W J Jones, A M Jackson, Susan Ann Jones, Edward Jones 2.

Cyntha Kendall 3, Miss Flora A King.

Charles Loher, E J & H Little, M Lawson, Mary Ann Lomacks, Jas Little.

S M Moore, Jas L Manning, D R Murchison, Cath Munroe, Fred Moore, Mary T Munroe, Jno Macksell, Jas Meignelle 2, Cath T Munroe, Saml Murphy, Henry McKay, Jno C McDearmid, Margaret McUllin, Chas McNeill, Sarah McNeill, J S McNeal, Mrs G A McCallum, Flora McDonald, Lizzie McLean, Jno B McLeod, Sarah McDugald, Jno McLearan, A A McKaskill, Dugald McFadyen, Margret D McNeill, A McMillan, Jno S McDougald, N A McArthur, Elizabeth McPherson, Neill McNeill, J T McLean, Mary McFadyen.

Pall Nickals, Bryant Newell.

Eliza Piner, Amos Perry, Margret Picket.

Hetty J Reid, J S Russell, Jno J Revel, W F Rand.

Stokes & Bro, Saml G Smith, Sarah Sykes, J G Shell & Co, Lydia M Scott, Jane Sanders, Effy Shaw.

D G Thomason, Joshua J Tompson, Jordan Tysor, W J Y Thurston, Cyntha Thompson, Mary A Tinsbloom, Archa Taylor, Geo Thompson.

T R Underwood.

Jno S Wilson, Jno R Williams, H B Williams, Archd West, A S Wallace 2, W H Witherington, Rev W H Wills, D & W Wallis, Mr N F Williams.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn all persons not to trade for a certain Note of hand, held by J. C. McLaurin, against the subscriber, for $350, dated March 14th, 1854, with a credit of $135, as I have not received value for said Note, and consequently will not pay it unless compelled by law.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Queensdale, Robeson Co., Feb. 15. 80-*3t

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into Copartnership under the name and style of G. W. & D. GEE, for the purpose of Manufacturing Silk, Fur and Wool Hats—"the quality of which we warrant not to be surpassed."

We also have a good stock of Northern Hats and Caps of latest style. Persons in want of good Hats, at wholesale or retail, will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. W. GEE.
DAVID GEE.
North-east of the Market Square.
Feb'y 26. 80-3t

Little Rockfish Hotel.

THE Subscriber has opened a House in the Village of Little Rockfish, for the accomodation of Travellers and the Public generally. Persons giving this House a call will be amply provided for. Board can be had by the day or month. Charges moderate. THOMAS DEVANE.
Little Rockfish, Feb. 14, 1855. 80-3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

LAST October, Gen. Dan'l S. Crenshaw, of Cheraw, S. C., left at the Fayetteville Hotel a Bale of Beds, intending to send for it. Soon afterwards a wagoner called for the Bale, for the purpose (as he stated) of carrying it to its owner. But the bale, as I am informed, has never reached its owner. Any information concerning the missing property will be thankfully received. JOHN HARMON.
Fayetteville, March 3. 80-2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, To Spring Term 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert McPherson and wife,
versus
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, Mary Johnson, John M. Johnson.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson, and John M. Johnson are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
Feb'y 27, 1855. 80-6t

HORSE STOLEN.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's place, Middleton Swamp, eight miles from the Village of Orangeburg, on Thursday, the 14th instant, a large GREY HORSE, about 16 to 17 hands high; has a mark on hind foot, caused by the cutting of a rope; he is about ten years old. A reward of $100 will be paid for his recovery. The said Horse was stolen by one William Cloyd. Said Cloyd is about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 125 pounds, has dark hair and whiskers, crippled a little in one of his feet, and hips, he is nearly bald on the fore part of his head. Has a Brother at Marion Court House, and when last seen was making his way towards Columbia. A reward of $100 will be paid for the recovery of the Horse, and $100 for the apprehension of the thief.

H. N. SNELL, Orangeburg C. H.
Feb'y 22, 1855. 80-3t

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK of Goods is still very good, and persons wishing to buy will please give us a call. We have on hand almost everything that can be called for, suitable for the Winter Trade, viz:

Plaid and Plain Delaines, Merinos, French and English Alpaccas, Canton Cloths and Bombazines at all prices, Plaid and Plain Silks, some very rich, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linseys for Servants', Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; a large stock Calicos, White Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cambrics and Muslins, Irish Linen, also, S. C. Hdkf's, Fine French Collars, Chemizetts and Undersleeves, Gloves and Hosiery, Blankets, Carpeting, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Feb'y 15. 75-3m

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dkf's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT,

South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

THE Subscribers, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offer for sale the Lands belonging to them, on Lower Little River, in the county of Cumberland.

The tract consists of 3830 acres,—about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation, 50 acres of which are reclaimed Swamp. There are three locations on the land for residences, with all the necessary out buildings.

On one of the tracts there is a good SAW MILL, with two Saws and a Grist.

There are 4 tasks of Turpentine Boxes on the tract, and Timber plenty for the Saws.

A good part of the Land is Swamp, much of which is drained, though not cleared.

The locations are healthful, and the water good.

Persons who may wish to examine these Lands, can do so, by calling on either of the subscribers.

The sale will take place on the premises, on the 21st day of March 1855, and continue from day to day.

At the same time and place will be sold, the STOCK of all kinds, Farming Tools, &c.

The Lands may be purchased at private sale.

Terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating

ALEX'R WILLIAMS.
I. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 75-ts

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 8th day of March next. A punctual and general attendance is earnestly solicited. It will be one of the most important meetings the Company has ever held—as arrangements will have to be made for paying the debts of the Company, and steps must be taken for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work. *Let every Stockholder then be present,* who wishes to preserve his Stock and complete the improvement.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, Pres't.

Feb. 16. 76-t8M

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

MY BRICK YARD in Campbellton is for Rent, with Machinery, Sheds, &c., in good order; it is offered on fair terms for one year.

Or will be sold if a satisfactory offer can be had. There is Ten Acres in the lot and better clay cannot be found within ten miles of Fayetteville.

A fine opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to go into the Brick Making Business. Liberal terms will be offered.

For further particulars apply to

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

HARDWARE!

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,

No. 45 NORTH 3D STREET, ABOVE MARKET.

(New Brown Stone Store, erected on the Old City Hotel Lot,)

PHILADELPHIA.

ARE now opening their Spring Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., making one of the best assortments to be found in the country, which they offer at the lowest prices and on the most favorable terms.

Terms.—Six months' credit or six per cent. discount for cash, par funds.

Feb. 13, 1855. [RR] 75-9t

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually

Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

TO HIRE.

A GOOD Cook and Washerwoman, and a young and active Negro Man—a good Ostler. Enquire at the Drug Store of Foulkes & McRae.

Jan'y 31. 71-tf

GRASS SEED!!

RED CLOVER, BLUE GRASS. For sale by

J. N. SMITH.

Feb'y 1, 1855. 71-1m

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible. C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

NEW BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Barnum, Ruth Hall, Hearts Ease, and Fanny Fern's Portfolio, first and second series, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

60½ Acres on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road 2½ miles from Fayetteville. 14½ Acres on the North side of said Plank Road, 1½ miles from Fayetteville.

One House and Lot containing 3 Acres, opposite the above.

One House and Lot containing about 3 Acres, between the Yadkin and Morganton Roads, 1¼ miles from Fayetteville.

The above Lands will be sold at Auction, on Monday March 5th, if not disposed of at private sale before.

For particulars apply to DAVID GEE.

Jan'y 22, 1855. 68tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

NEW BOOKS.

RICHARD THE LION HEARTED, Edited by Dr. Hawks; The Heir of Redcliffe; Amabel; Ruth Hall; "Alone;" Visiting Cards; Ready Reckoners, &c. Further supplies of above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.

East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

Large Supply of Books and Stationery.

WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Banker's Wallets; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.

E. J. HALE & SON

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.

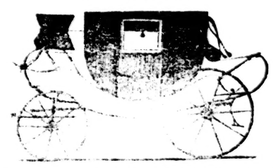
Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

Wood Notes, or Carolina Carols,

A COLLECTION of North Carolina Poetry, compiled by a Lady of Raleigh. These volumes contain poems, never before published in a more durable form than the newspapers, by Judges Gaston, Strange, and Taylor, Gov. Iredell, Walker Anderson, Rev. Dr. Hawks, W Winslow, and many others. For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

NOTICE

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL be open for the accommodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

POWERS & CO.

Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

RYE WHISKEY.

DOCTOR Frank Williams' rectified Rye Whiskey can at all times be found at our Warehouse by the Cask. We have been selling this Whiskey for the last seven years and know it to be as good, if not superior to any Whiskey manufactured in America.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 20, 1854. 33-tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MAC RAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

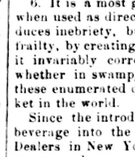
Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 6, 1852. 51tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

☞ The Subscribers earnestly request all those who are indebted to them for longer than Six months to CALL and SETTLE their accounts and notes. E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 8. 63

WETHERSFIELD GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1854.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the above celebrated Seeds, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-3m

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855 64

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon. JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

N. O. MOLASSES.

IN 40 gallon casks, a prime article.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 8, 1854. 47-tf

NOTICE.

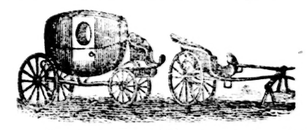
I WOULD call the attention of the citizens and public generally, that I have taken the first premiums for the best specimen of Book Binding exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, and also in Fayetteville.

I am prepared to execute every variety of plain and ornamental Binding, of the best materials, in the best and most substantial manner, and which cannot be surpassed. I hope to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 3, 1855. 63tf

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

A Boat and Several Building Lots.

THREE and one-tenth acres of Land in Cambellton, and the Pleasure Boat which was exhibited at the County Fair, for sale. Apply to

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 68tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 19, 1854. 5-tf

HARRINGTON'S

Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $26. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 2-6t*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M. } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B. }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduates at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 41*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on accts for Bbls after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 368-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Tom-Pinder, and a large quantity of Log-timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 41*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

NOTICE.

I SHALL SELL, on Thursday the 8th day of March next, on the premises, under a Deed of Trust given by James W. McRae, Esq., all his interest in

THE MONTGOMERY FACTORY,

it being four-fifths of the same, with the Lands, Buildings, and Machinery attached thereto.

The Factory is in good condition, buildings large, new and strong, and running 528 Spindles, with room for Looms and other fixtures. Also, an excellent and well finished two story Dwelling House, and out buildings, a good Store House, a Shoe Shop, Barn, Stables, &c. with the lands or lots attached to them.

Also, 229 Acres of LAND at Mount Gilead, with a large and convenient Store House, and a new and comfortable Dwelling House, out houses, and other buildings. This is a good stand for Mercantile Business, a good neighborhood, and the lands well adapted to farming. Various other property and articles will be sold at the same time and place.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day, and sale continued if necessary from day to day.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1855. 74-*ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Robert W. Palmer, dec'd, at February Term, 1855, of Chatham County Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them in a legal form within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold at the late residence of the dec'd, in Chatham county, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, on the 8th day of March next, all the perishable Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Shucks; two Wagons and Gear; one Ox Cart; one Carriage and Harness; one Buggy and Harness; one Cotton Gin; one set Blacksmith Tools; and a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate. And in addition to the above,

17 Likely NEGROES,

Men, women, boys and girls, &c. In said lot of Negroes there is a good Farm Blacksmith, three young fellows, good drivers. The women are good cooks, washers and ironers, and the girls are good house servants. Any persons wishing to supply themselves with good Negroes will not me